

Electronics Technician Supervisor (ET1)

Only one answer sheet is included in the NRTC. Reproduce the required number of sheets you need or get answer sheets from your ESO or designated officer.

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ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN SUPERVISOR (ET1)

NAVEDTRA 72410

Prepared by the Naval Education and Training Program Management Support Activity, Pensacola, Florida

Congratulations! By enrolling in this course, you have demonstrated a desire to improve yourself and the Navy. Remember, however, this self-study course is only one part of the total Navy training program. Practical experience, schools, selected reading, and your desire to succeed are also necessary to successfully round out a fully meaningful training program. You have taken an important step in self-improvement. Keep up the good work.

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS COURSE SUCCESSFULLY

ERRATA: If an errata comes with this course, make all indicated changes or corrections before you start any assignment. Do not change or correct the Training Manual (TRAMAN) or assignments in any other way.

TEXTBOOK ASSIGNMENTS: The TRAMAN for this course is Electronics Technician Supervisor, NAVEDTRA 12410. The TRAMAN pages that you are to study are listed at the beginning of each assignment. Study these pages carefully before attempting to answer the questions in the course. Pay close attention to tables and illustrations because they contain information that will help you understand the text. Read the objectives provided at learning beginning of each chapter or topic in the text and/or preceding each set of questions in the course. Learning objectives state what you should be able to do after studying the material. Answering the questions correctly helps you accomplish the objectives.

BLACK DOT INFORMATION: Black dots (*) may be used in the text and correspondence course to emphasize important or supplemental information and to highlight instructions for answering certain questions. Read these black dot entries carefully; they will help you answer the questions and understand the material.

SELECTING YOUR ANSWERS: After studying the TRAMAN, you should be ready to answer the questions in the assignment. Read each

question carefully, then select the BEST answer. Be sure to select your answer from the subject matter in the TRAMAN. You may refer freely to the TRAMAN and seek advice and information from others on problems that may arise in the course. However, the answers must be the result of your own work and decisions. You are prohibited from referring to or copying the answers of others and from giving answers to anyone else taking the same course. Failure to follow these rules can result in suspension from the course and disciplinary action.

SUBMITTING COMPLETED ANSWER SHEETS: Complete all assignments as quickly as possible to derive maximum benefit from the course. As a minimum, you must submit at least one assignment per month. This is a requirement established by the Chief of Naval Education and Training. Failure to meet this requirement could result in disenrollment from the course.

TYPES OF ANSWER SHEETS: If you are a U.S. Navy enlisted member on active duty or a drilling U.S. Naval Reserve enlisted member, you should use the answer sheet attached at the end of this course and follow the instructions in section A below. If you are an enlisted U.S. Naval Reserve member who is not attached to a drilling unit or if you are an officer, a civilian, or a member of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, you should use the Automatic Data Processing (AOP) answer sheets included in the course package and follow the instructions in section B.

A. <u>Manually Scored Answer Sheets</u>

If you are a U.S. Navy enlisted member on active duty or attached to a U.S. Naval Reserve drilling unit, your course will be administered by your local command. You must use the answer sheet designed for manual scoring, NETPMSA Form 1430/5. Stock Ordering Number 0502-LP-216-0100. You may get a supply of the forms from your ESO or you may reproduce the one in the back of this course booklet. DO NOT USE THIS FORM FOR COURSES ADMINISTERED BY NETPMSA.

Manually Scored Answer Sheets: As you complete each assignment, submit the completed answer sheet to your local educational services officer (ESO) for grading. You may submit more than one answer sheet at a time. Remember, you must submit at least one assignment each month.

Grading: Your ESO will grade each answer sheet and notify you of any incorrect answers. The passing score for each assignment is 3.2. If you receive less than 3.2 on any assignment, the ESO will list the questions you answered incorrectly and give you a pink answer sheet marked RESUBMIT. You must redo the assignment and complete the RESUBMIT answer sheet. The maximum score you can receive for a resubmitted assignment is 3.2.

Course Completion: After you have submitted all the answer sheets and have earned at least 3.2 on each assignment, your comanand should give you credit for this course by making the appropriate entry on Page 4 of your service record.

Student Questions: If you have questions concerning the administration of this course, consult your local ESO.

B. <u>ADP Answer Sheets</u>

If you are an enlisted U.S. Naval Reserve member who is <u>not</u> attached to a drilling reserve unit or if you are an officer, a civilian, or a member of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, you should use the ADP answer sheets provided in your course package. You should use one blank original ADP answer sheet for each assignment. Use only the original ADP

answer sheet provided in your course package, NETPMSA will not accept reproductions.

Recording Information on the ADP Answer Sheets: Carefully follow the MARKING INSTRUCTIONS on each answer sheet. Be sure that blocks 1, 2, and 3 are filled in correctly. This information identifies you (the student. the course. and the assignment; it must be correct for NETPMSA to process your course and give you credit for your work.

Because your ADP answer sheets will not be returned to you, be sure to mark your answers in the course booklet as you are working the course. Whenever you complete an assignment, transfer your answers from the course booklet to the ADP answer sheet.

<u>Mailing the Completed ADP Answer</u>

<u>Sheets:</u> Upon completing an assignment, mail the completed answer sheet to:

Commanding Officer
Naval Education and Training
Program Management Support
Activity
Pensacola, FL 32559-5000

Use envelopes to mail your answer sheets. You must provide your own envelopes or request them from your local educational services officer (ESO). You may enclose more than one answer sheet in a single envelope. Remember. regardless of how many answer sheets you submit at a time, NETPMSA should receive at least one assignment a month.

NOTE: DO NOT USE THE COURSE COMMENTS PAGE AS AN ENVELOPE FOR RETURNING ANSWER SHEETS OR OTHER COURSE MATERIALS.

Grading: NETPMSA will grade the answer sheets and notify you by letter concerning your grade for each assignment, your incorrect answers, and your final grade. The passing score for each assignment is 3.2. If you receive less than 3.2 on any assignment, you must rework the assignment. NETPMSA will enclose a new ADP answer sheet in the letter notifying you of the questions you answered incorrectly. You will be required to redo

the assignment and resubmit the new answer sheet. The maximum score you can receive for a resubmitted assignment is 3.2.

Course Completion: When you complete the last assignment, fill out the Course Completion form in the back of the course and enclose it with your last answer sheet. NETPMSA will issue you a letter certifying that you satisfactorily completed the course. You should make sure that credit for the course is recorded in your service record. YOU MAY RETAIN THE TEXT.

NOTE: YOUR OFFICIAL COURSE COMPLETION DATE WILL BE THE DATE YOUR LAST ASSIGNMENT IS PROCESSED THROUGH NETPMSA'S ADP SYSTEM—NOT THE DATE YOU DEPOSIT THE LAST ASSIGNMENT IN THE MAIL. This is especially important if you are taking the course for Naval Reserve retirement credit. You must mail your answer sheets at least 60 days before your anniversary date. This will provide you with enough time for delays in the mail or reworking failed assignments. DO NOT MAIL YOUR ASSIGNMENTS TO THE NAVAL RESERVE PERSONNEL COMMAND (NRPC).

Student Questions: If you have questions concerning this course, notify NETPMSA by mail (use the address on page ii) or by telephone: DSN 922-1366 or commercial (904) 452-1366.

NAVAL RESERVE RETIREMENT CREDIT

If you are a member of the Naval Reserve, you will receive retirement points if you are authorized to receive them under current directives governing retirement of Naval Reserve personnel. For the purpose of Naval Reserve retirement, this edition of the course is evaluated at 6 points. These points will be credited to you upon your

satisfactory completion of the entire course.

NOTE: YOUR OFFICIAL COURSE COMPLETION DATE WILL BE THE DATE YOUR LAST ASSIGNMENT IS PROCESSED THROUGH NETPMSA'S ADP SYSTEM--NOT THE DATE YOU DEPOSIT THE LAST ASSIGNMENT IN THE MAIL. Refer to the Course Completion paragraph under section B. ADP Answer Sheets.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

<u>Identify</u> and <u>discuss</u> the duties and responsibilities of a supervisor and techniques associated with high quality supervision.

Describe, in general, the electronic combat systems found aboard modern combatant ships in the U.S. Navy, the evaluation programs for those systems, and the management and training support required for those systems.

<u>Describe</u> the electronics casualty control organization, and <u>discuss</u> the responsibilities opf casualty control personnel and the reports associated with electronics casualty control.

<u>Identify</u> and <u>discuss</u> the calibration programs and maintenance requirements associated with electronic test equipment.

<u>Describe</u> the levels of maintenance performed on equipment in the U.S. Navy, and the categories of maintenance performed at the organizational level.

 $\underline{\text{Describe}}$ the components of the Miniature/Microminiature (2M) Electronic Repair Program.

Naval courses may include several types of questions—multiple-choice, true-false, matching, etc. The questions are not grouped by type but by subject matter. They are presented in the same general sequence as the textbook material upon which they are based. This presentation is designed to preserve continuity of thought, permitting step-by-step development of ideas. Not all courses use all of the types of questions available. The student can readily identify the type of each question, and the action required, by inspection of the samples given below.

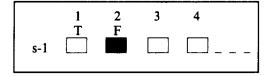
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Each question contains several alternatives, one of which provides the best answer to the question. Select the best alternative, and blacken the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

- s-1. Who was the first person appointed Secretary of Defense under the National Security Act of 1947?
 - 1. George Marshall
 - 2. James Forrestal
 - 3. Chester Nimitz
 - 4. William Halsey

Indicate in this way on the answer sheet:



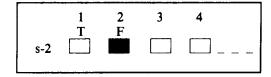
TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Mark each statement true or false as indicated below. If any part of the statement is false the statement is to be considered false. Make the decision, and blacken the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

- s-2. All naval officers are authorized to correspond officially with any systems command of the Department of the Navy without their respective commanding officer's endorsement.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

Indicate in this way on the answer sheet:



MATCHING QUESTIONS

Each set of questions consists of two columns, each listing words, phrases or sentences. The task is to select the item in column B which is the best match for the item in column A that is being considered. Items in column B maybe used once, more than once, or not at all. Specific instructions are given with each set of questions. Select the numbers identifying the answers and blacken the appropriate boxes on the answer sheet.

SAMPLE

In questions s-3 through s-6, match the name of the shipboard officer in column A by selecting from column B the name of the department in which the officer functions. Some responses may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

- A. OFFICER
- B. DEPARTMENT
- Indicate in this way on the answer sheet:

- s-3. Damage Control Assistant
- 1. Operations Department
- s-4. CIC Officer
- 2. Engineering Department
- s-5. Disbursing Officer
- 3. Supply Department
- s-6. Communications Officer

ASSIGNMENT 1

Textbook Assignment: "Introduction," chapter 1, pages 1-1 through 1-7; "Supervision and Training," chapter 3, pages 3-1 through 3-9.

- 1-1. As you advance in your rating,
 more and more of your work affects
 the work of personnel outside your
 own area; Therefore you must pay
 more attention to the "big
 picture" of total operation and
 capability.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 1-2. Your ability to lead your personnel will depend upon which of the following factors?
 - 1. Your technical competence
 - 2. Your sense of responsibility
 - 3. Your ability to communicate
 - 4. All of the above
- 1-3. You can find generalized information on your responsibilities as a supervisor in which of the following books?
 - 1. Military requirements books
 - 2. POS manuals
 - 3. Technical manuals
- 1-4. You should be able to provide each person in your division with detailed information on material to study for advancement. To obtain this information, which of the following publication(s) should you consult?
 - Advancement handbook for your rating
 - Manual of Qualifications for Advancement
 - 3. Guide for Enlisted Classification
 - 4. Shipboard training manuals

- 1-5. Electronics personnel learn technical skills in schools; however, they will need additional training for which of the following reasons?
 - The equipment may be new to them
 - A team spirit of cooperation may need to be reinforced
 - 3. There may be gaps in their knowledge and skills
 - 4. Each of the above

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-6 THROUGH 1-8, SELECT THE PUBLICATION(S) FROM COLUMN B THAT CONTAIN(S) THE INFORMATION LISTED IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

A. INFORMATION B PUBLICATIONS

- 1-6. Introductory electronics theory arranged by specific subjects
- Standards
 Manual

 2. The Navy

1. Occupational

- 1-7. Reference data, EMI reduction, etc.
- Electricity
 and Electronics
 Training
 (NEETS)
- 1-8. Minimum requirements for advancement to each rate
- 3. Tools and their Uses
- 4. The EIMB
- 1-9. Which of the following standards pertain to overall effectiveness and military requirements?
 - 1. Occupational standards
 - 2. Naval standards
 - Personnel qualification standards
 - 4. Equipment standards

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-10 AND 1-11, SELECT THE RESULT FROM COLUMN B THAT MAY BE CAUSED BY THE SUPERVISORY FAULT LISTED IN COLUMN A. NOT ALL THE RESPONSES IN COLUMN B ARE USED.

A. FAULTS <u>B. RESULTS</u>

- 1-10. Sloppy use of 1. technical terms
 - New equipment will have design problem
- 1-11. Failure to keep up with new developments
- 2. Personnel will be confused
- 3. Personnel
 will lack
 knowledge of
 policy and
 technical
 changes
- 1-12. Which of the following standards are rating specific and used to develop training manuals and rating advancement exams?
 - 1. Occupational standards
 - 2. Naval standards
 - 3. Personnel qualification standards
 - 4. Equipment standards
- 1-13. As supervisor you may be assigned specific duties concerning your division PQS program. Which of the following duties would you NOT be assigned?
 - Recommending final qualification to the department head
 - Physically documenting PQS accomplishment on Page Four of personnel records
 - Recommending assignment of division qualification petty officers to the department head
 - 4. Supervising divisional PQS

QUESTIONS 1-14 THROUGH 1-62 PERTAIN TO CHAPTER 3.

- 1-14. As an ET1, you will spend more time working in which of the following areas?
 - 1. Maintaining radar equipment
 - Ensuring that the shop is running smoothly
 - 3. Maintaining ship's computers
 - Operating distribution, patching, and switching systems
- 1-15. As a senior petty officer, you will be called upon frequently for which of the following reasons?
 - 1. Your technical opinion
 - 2. Your leadership
 - 3. Your sense of personal responsibility
 - 4. All of the above
- 1-16. The ET1 and ETC have which of the following responsibilities?
 - Satisfying the needs of "users"
 - 2. Keeping upper management informed of equipment status
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
- 1-17. Which of the following tasks would most likely be the responsibility of the ET supervisor?
 - Designing a communications processing installation
 - Developing an interim method or procedure to check out a new piece of equipment
 - Training subordinates in the use of the new interim maintenance method or procedure
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above

- 1-18. As a shop supervisor or work center supervisor, your primary job will be to ensure which of the following actions occurs?
 - Your personnel qet equal liberty
 - 2. Your center functions smoothly
 - Your tech manuals and other pubs are kept current
 - 4. Your maintenance reports are done promptly and correctly
- 1-19. Requirements that must be met by a shop supervisor and shop maintenance personnel are of which of the following types?
 - 1. Technical only
 - 2. Military only
 - 3. Military and technical
 - 4. Commercial and technical
- 1-20. Which of the following goals should an ET shop supervisor pursue?
 - 1. Increased productivity
 - 2. Reduced maintenance costs
 - Obtaining accurate maintenance information
 - 4. All of the above
- 1-21. Which of the following effects, if any, has the growth of electronic and computer technology had on the job of the ET maintenance supervisor?
 - 1. It has made the job of the ET maintenance supervisor easier
 - It has often turned the job of the ET maintenance supervisor into an overwhelming problem
 - 3. None

- 1-22. Which of the following statements describe(s) the prime objective of ET maintenance supervisors?
 - They must maintain their equipment no matter what the material costs
 - 2. They must maintain their equipment through a sound maintenance management program
 - 3. They must ensure that their personnel are productive
 - 4. All of the above

THIS SPACE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY.

- A. Getting the right person on the job at the right time
- B. Using and storing materials economically
- C. Preventing accidents and controlling hazards and hazardous materials
- D. Keeping morale high
- E. Maintaining the quality and quantity of work
- F. Keeping records and preparing reports
- G. Maintaining discipline
- H. Planning and scheduling work
- I. Training personnel
- J. Procuring the supplies and equipment to perform the work
- K. Inspecting, caring for, and preserving equipment
- L. Giving orders and directions
- M. Maintaining liaison with other units
- N. Checking and inspecting jobs and personnel
- 0. Promoting teamwork
- P. Maintaining good housework on the job
- Q. Keeping maintenance operation running smoothly and efficiently

Figure 1A.--Typical duties and responsibilities of an ET maintenance shop supervisor.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-23 THROUGH 1-27. REFER TO FIGURE 1A.

- 1-23. Which of the following duties or responsibilities are production oriented?
 - 1. A, C, D, H
 - 2. A, E, H, J
 - 3. B, C, G, I
 - 4. K, M, O, P
- 1-24. Which of the following duties or responsibilities pertain to the development of cooperation?
 - 1. D, I
 - 2. J, L
 - 3. M, O
 - 4. J, Q
- 1-25. Which of the following duties and responsibilities are associated with the safety, health, and physical welfare of subordinates?
 - 1. C, P
 - 2. A, D
 - 3. J, P
 - 4. G, L
- 1-26. Which duties and responsibilities pertain to the training and development of subordinates?
 - 1. A, D
 - 2. D, E
 - 3. G, I
 - 4. A, I
- 1-27. Which duties and responsibilities are purely administrative in nature?
 - 1. F, G
 - 2. F, H
 - 3. H, I
 - 4. H, L

- 1-28. Which of the following questions 1-32. The greatest measure of a does the ET maintenance supervisor face during weekly work activities?
 - 1. Will future system demands affect present resources
 - 2. Are user complaints justified
 - 3. Is in-house training adequate
 - 4. All of the above
- 1-29. To ensure that work is done properly and on time, the supervisor must take which of the following steps?
 - 1. Organize the work
 - 2. Delegate as much authority as is feasible, yet retain the overall responsibility
 - 3. Control the work
 - 4. All of the above
- When should safety be incorporated 1 - 30. into a work plan?
 - 1. As soon as an unsafe procedure is noticed
 - 2. When it is directed by the maintenance officer
 - 3. When the work plan is in its initial stage
 - 4. As soon as a minor injury occurs
- A supervisor must develop 1-31. cooperation with which of the following personnel?
 - 1. Members of his or her own unit
 - 2. Management personnel, such as the department head
 - 3. Supervisors on other ships or 1-35. in other departments, divisions, or work groups
 - 4. All of the above

- supervisor's value to the organization is usually revealed by which of the following conditions?
 - 1. The number of training programs the supervisor sponsors
 - 2. The morale of the group
 - 3. The reduction in lost-time accidents
 - 4. The development achieved by the personnel under the supervisor's direction
- 1-33. Which of the following actions must a supervisor take to be successful in the job?
 - Emphasize training as the most important factor in achieving creditable production record
 - 2. Place the proper emphasis on each of his or her responsibilities
 - 3. Stress safety as the most important factor in the job
 - 4. Allot the major portion of time to personnel matters
- 1-34. As a shop supervisor, what is your first responsibility to users?
 - 1. To ensure that all equipment is ready at all times
 - 2. To provide technical knowledge to users
 - 3. To train the operators
 - 4. To procure supplies in a timely manner
 - A large number of trouble calls received by the ET often turn out to be operator errors. An unusually high incidence of operator errors likely indicates which of the following problems?
 - 1. Inadequate training
 - 2. Job fatique
 - Communication problems
 - Equipment malfunction

- 1-36. When operators are inadequately trained, it is usually due to which of the following circumstances?
 - A large number of new supervisors
 - A long operational period at sea
 - 3. A large number of new personnel
 - 4. Overhauling of an equipment
- 1-37. Loyalty is one of the most important traits of a good supervisor. It is effectively demonstrated by which of the following actions?
 - Maintaining a "buddy-buddy" relationship with the personnel
 - Insisting that the crew do as the supervisor says, but not as the supervisor does
 - 3. Believing and practicing the maxim "loyalty encourages loyalty"
 - 4. All of the above
- 1-38. Positive thinking is a hallmark of a good leader who has which of the following characteristics?
 - 1. Displays indifference to changes
 - 2. Looks to the future with confidence
 - 3. Goes about the work mechanically
 - 1. Initiative
 - 2. Tact
 - 3. Teaching ability
 - 4. Sincerity or integrity

Figure 1B.--Leadership traits.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 1-39 THROUGH 1-44, REFER TO FIGURE 1B. SELECT THE CORRECT LEADERSHIP TRAIT THAT IS DEFINED IN EACH OUESTION.

- 1-39. Competence in expressing ideas to a group.
- 1-40. Dependability.
- 1-41. The lubricating oil in human relationships.
- 1-42. An open and alert mind.
- 1-43. Consistent thought and action.
- 1-44. Regard for the feelings of others.
- 1-45. Assume that a crewmember has been seriously injured and you want ETSN Jones to call an ambulance. Which of the following orders should you give?
 - 1. "Seaman Jones, call the ambulance!"
 - 2. "Seaman Jones, will you call the ambulance, please?"
 - 3. "Seaman Jones, perhaps we should call the ambulance."
 - 4. Either 2 or 3 above, depending on the location of Seaman Jones
- 1-46. The suggestion type of order is appropriate when it is directed toward which of the following types of individuals?
 - Ones who are lazy and insubordinate
 - 2. Ones who lack initiative but are otherwise good workers
 - 3. Ones who have initiative and like to work independently
 - 4. Ones who are careless but are quick to carry out orders

- 1-47. Which of the following is a characteristic of the request-type order?
 - It tends to create a feeling of cooperation and teamwork
 - 2. It is not recommended for the normal person
 - 3. It lacks authority
 - It invites initiative, especially when a person likes to go ahead
- 1-48. Which of the following terms best describes how an order should be given?
 - 1. Quickly
 - 2. Concisely
 - 3. Authoritatively
 - 4. Quietly
- 1-49. Which of the following statements describes a reprimand?
 - It should be severe to ensure that the mistake is not repeated
 - It should be constructive in nature
 - It should be used as often as possible
 - 4. It is used to get even with a person
- 1-50. What is the first step in the procedure for reprimanding an individual?
 - 1. Asking the individual why the error was made
 - 2. Criticizing the individual on the spot
 - Getting the individual to admit the mistake
 - 4. Getting all the facts in the case

- 1-51. In which of the following places should an individual be reprimanded?
 - 1. At morning quarters
 - In the shop with only that person's peers present
 - 3. In the shop with nobody else present
 - 4. Only in front of the division officer
- 1-52. By building a spirit of cooperation within your group, you establish a basis for what kind of discipline?
 - 1. Authoritative discipline
 - 2. Self-discipline
 - 3. Negative discipline
 - 4. True discipline
- 1-53. The practice of positive discipline develops which of the following kinds of motivation?
 - 1. Desire to harm others
 - 2. Fear of reprisal
 - 3. Reaction to authority
 - 4. Esprit de corps
 - 1-54. Which of the following is a factor in good human relations?
 - 1. Frequently showing authority
 - 2. Knowing the workers in a group as individuals
 - Retaining authority for the accomplishment of routine functions
 - 4. Treating discipline as a routine matter
- 1-55. Which of the following conditions is a cause of misconduct?
 - 1. Emotional strain
 - 2. Lack of interest in the job
 - Lack of uniform enforcement of regulations
 - 4. Each of the above

- 1-56. Which of the following traits is NOT desirable for a supervisor to show when dealing with a superior?
 - 1. Tact
 - 2. Bluntness
 - 3. Dependability
 - 4. Loyalty
- 1-57. Which of the following actions is considered an important feature in furthering cooperation with a superior?
 - Being a "no" person to prove to your boss you have a mind of your own
 - 2. Being firm and fair
 - 3. Being tactful but truthful
 - 4. Being a "yes" person to improve your image
- 1-58. If your division officer gives you an assignment that is obviously a mistake, you should do it without argument.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 1-59. If you make a serious mistake, it is a lot better to tell your boss about it immediately, before it is discovered.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 1-60. In the interest of cooperation, which of the following means should you use to keep your supervisor informed?
 - Trying to keep the supervisor posted on everything that is said by your sailors during the day
 - Reporting your subordinates who fail to keep their work spaces neat and tidy
 - 3. Letting the supervisor know about any personnel problems that exist and any changes in the work procedures that you intend to make
 - 4. Reporting all errors that have occurred during the day
- 1-61. What factors are usually the principal obstacles to establishing a genuinely cooperative spirit with fellow supervisors?
 - 1. Competition for jobs and unrealistic deadlines
 - 2. Friction and jealousy
 - 3. Misunderstandings
 - 4. Large work loads
- 1-62. In addition to being cooperative personally, a good supervisor may sometimes have to encourage cooperation on the part of other supervisors.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Supervision and Training," chapter 3, pages 3-9 through 3-14; and "Combat Systems," chapter 4, pages 4-1 through 4-18.

- 2-1. Which of the following psychological factors does NOT contribute materially toward teamwork?
 - 1. A feeling of security
 - 2. A feeling of belonging
 - 3. A feeling of superiority
 - 4. A feeling of accomplishment
- 2-2. The people we supervise are human beings with individual differences; therefore, production can be increased by using psychological ploys.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-3. Which of the following objectives is basic to the goal of achieving teamwork?
 - Performance equivalent to the cost outlay for personnel
 - 2. Good working conditions
 - Procurement of qualified personnel
 - 4. Effective management in the field of human relations
- 2-4. Which of the following is a characteristic of changes made in the working environment?
 - People do not react to minor changes
 - 2. Changes should be explained prior to implementation whenever possible
 - 3. Changes "made for the better" are quickly accepted
 - 4. Changes should be made quickly to reduce resistance

- 2-5. Which of the following actions should you take as a shop supervisor when you notice that one of the radar group technicians is making changes to a maintenance manual incorrectly?
 - Ignore the individual, since a minor oversight is permissible once in a while
 - 2. Correct the individual immediately
 - 3. Inform the radar group supervisor and let that person take action
- 2-6. You as a supervisor should practice which of the following procedures?
 - Correct workers directly for nonsafety mistakes
 - 2. Arrange for your subordinates to have responsibility without authority
 - 3. Learn to delegate work and develop your subordinates
 - 4. Assume that trained personnel are available to fill your position as supervisor
- 2-7. When the shop supervisor is enthusiastic about the job, friendly and good humored. and fosters harmony among crew members, which of the following elements of cooperation is he or she using?
 - 1. Setting the example
 - 2. Giving credit
 - 3. Training
 - 4. Tactful handling of personnel problems

- 2-8. A good supervisor should give credit where credit is due and should always pass on any credit given to the team.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-9. A good supervisor should act as a chaplain, marriage counselor, and/or psychiatrist to provide assistance to shop personnel.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-10. When a new ET reports to your shop for an assignment, which of the following actions should you take first?
 - Tell the new ET about the work he or she will do
 - Let the new ET know that he or she will have to do a good job
 - Greet the new ET cordially and put him or her at ease
 - 4. Give the new ET all the regulations and handouts that describe the job
- 2-11. Which of the following is an essential procedure for using the scientific approach method to problem solving?
 - Find an accepted solution to a similar problem resolved previously
 - Plan a logical, orderly procedure for evaluating the problem
 - Concentrate on one good workable solution and disregard any alternatives
 - 4. Consider the cause or causes of the problem before determining the facts
- 2-12. The scientific approach to problem solving is composed of how many specific steps?
 - 1. Seven
 - 2. Six
 - 3. Five
 - 4. Four

- 2-13. What is the fourth step in the scientific approach to problem solving?
 - Listing possible courses of action
 - Identifying the cause of the problem
 - 3. Determining the facts
 - 4. Naming consequences of possible courses of action
- 2-14. The determination of facts is of major importance in the problem solving method because all good objective reasoning is based on facts, things, or events that have actually occurred.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-15. Which of the following is a valid action within the scientific approach to problem solving?
 - The group must agree on the statement defining the problem
 - There should generally be only one possible course of action to a given problem
 - 3. An oral statement of the problem will suffice
 - 4. Consider only the immediate problems to prevent confusion
- 2-16. The information entered in column four of your six-column problem solving chart is of prime importance because it is used to determine what?
 - 1. The causes of the problem
 - 2. The effects of all proposed solutions
 - 3. The course of action to be taken
 - 4. The true facts of the problem

- 2-17. Within a group, the ultimate responsibility for selecting a course of action to follow in solving a problem by the scientific method rests with which member(s)?
 - The entire group, regardless of whether or not a course of action has majority or unanimous support
 - 2. The group, when members have reached a unanimous agreement as to a course of action to follow
 - 3. The majority of the group members who favor a certain course of action
 - 4. The group leader, after the possible courses of action have been thoroughly discussed and each alternative evaluated
- 2-18. What is the final step in the scientific method of problem solving?
 - Developing the summary of the findings
 - Delivering the final solution to the individual who convened the group
 - Determining the basic cause of the problem
 - 4. Writing down the solution
- 2-19. For which of the following reasons should a shop supervisor NOT inform personnel of a change which affects them?
 - The division officer does not feel it is necessary
 - Security prevents the supervisor from disclosing the information
 - The supervisor does not require any feedback from the shop personnel
 - 4. The supervisor feels it is unnecessary

- 2-20. ETC Jones always keeps his troops informed and encourages them to communicate freely. This is necessary in the development of harmonious relations within his work center.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-21. Which of the following functions is/are essential to the coordination of a job involving a number of work centers?
 - 1. Internal communications
 - 2. External communications
 - 3. Advanced planning
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 2-22. To be an effective shop supervisor, you should take which of the following actions?
 - Know if there are any major deficiencies in your material assets
 - 2. Understand the capabilities of your personnel
 - 3. Ensure your personnel's loyalty
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-23. What are the major material assets that a shop supervisor must manage?
 - Work spaces, personnel, and parts
 - Tools, test equipment, and personnel
 - Personnel, work spaces. and parts
 - Parts, tools, test equipment, and work spaces
- 2-24. What is the primary purpose of a well-designed shop?
 - To provide an adequate space to perform maintenance and store personal gear
 - To provide a comfortable lounge for off-duty ETs
 - 3. To provide an adequate space to perform maintenance

- 2-25. Which of the following actions should a shop supervisor take when planning improvements to a maintenance shop?
 - Check to see how other ships in the squadron have set up their shops
 - Develop a plan alone, that will meet shop needs
 - Request assistance from shop 67 of the local ship repair facility
 - 4. Get all of shop personnel together, and through a group effort, develop a plan that will best meet the supervisor's needs
- 2-26. Which of the following material considerations, if found to be deficient, can be improved by a shop supervisor?
 - 1. Safety devices
 - 2. Parts storage
 - 3. Lighting arrangements
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-27. Which of the following material assets does the shop supervisor have the least control over?
 - 1. Available spare parts
 - 2. Adequate tools
 - 3. Adequate working spaces
 - 4. Adequate consumable items
- 2-28. Which of the following is the most effective way to control material assets?
 - Issue material assets only to personnel you can trust
 - Issue material assets using some form of accountability
 - Issue material assets in minimum quantities
 - 4. Do not loan material assets to other work centers

- 2-29. A simple checkout log for controlling and tracking material assets should contain which of the following information?
 - Description and serial number of the material and the name of the person checking out the material
 - Work center, date loaned out, date returned, and lender's initial
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above

QUESTIONS 2-30 THROUGH 2-62 PERTAIN TO CHAPTER 4.

- 2-30. Which of the following subsystems are integrated to form a combat system?
 - 1. All weapons subsystems only
 - 2. All weapons and electronic subsystems
 - All weapons, search radar, and ASW subsystems
 - All weapons, search radar, and NTDS subsystems
- 2-31. Which of the following personnel has the responsibility for all the subsystems of a combat system?
 - The electronics material officer
 - 2. The operations officer
 - 3. The combat systems officer
 - 4. The weapons officer
- 2-32. Which of the following subsystems interfaces with all other subsystems?
 - 1. Communications
 - 2. NTDS/CDS
 - 3. Search radar
 - 4. Weapons

- by a "single shipboard system"?
 - 1. Each of the individual subsystems of a combat system
 - 2. The NTDS/TDS subsystem of a combat system
 - 3. The integration of all weapons and electronic subsystems into a combat system
 - 4. The main switchboard/ distribution subsystem of a combat system
- 2 34. A technician is responsible for maintaining his applicable equipment/system. In the combat systems concept, he has which of the following other responsibilities?
 - To maintain, operate, and understand the entire combat system
 - 2. To maintain every unit in the combat system
 - 3. To operate every unit in the combat system
 - 4. To understand the general operation and capabilities of the combat system
- Which of the following information 2-35. is provided by the search radar subsystems for antiair warfare and antisurface ship warfare missions?
 - 1. Primary surveillance
 - 2. Detection
 - 3. Tracking
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-36. Concerning combat systems, to what does the term "CDS" refer?
 - 1. Combat Direction System
 - 2. Combat Detection System
 - 3. Communication Distribution System
 - 4. Collective Data System

- 2-33. In a combat system, what is meant 2-37. Which of the following information is provided by the CDS subsystem?
 - The integration, control, 1. monitoring, and tactical employment of ownship
 - 2. Information for task force weapons against air, surface, and subsurface threats
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. The communications control\distribution for all of the ship's communications
 - 2-38. Which of the following functions are provided for the CDS by the countermeasures subsystem against threats encountered during the performance of a mission?
 - 1. Detection and identification
 - 2. Surveillance and engagement only
 - 3. Detection, surveillance, identification, and engagement
 - 4. Primary surveillance, detection, and tracking data for ship warfare
 - 2-39. Which of the following equipments are considered to be in the external communications subsystem?
 - 1. Transmitters, receivers, and transceivers
 - 2. Terminal and security equipments
 - 3. Antenna systems
 - 4. All of the above
 - 2-40. Which of the following communications circuits provides digital data for interchange of track data, weapon system status, and commands via data links between NTDS ships and aircraft?
 - 1. Link 4
 - 2. Link 4A
 - 3. Link 11
 - 4. Link 14T

- 2-41. Which of the following is a purpose of the Combat Systems Test and Evaluation Program (CSTEP)?
 - To provide a procedure for the intermediate unit commander to use periodically in monitoring and assessing the combat system organization and readiness of individual units
 - To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of combat systems evolutions that occur during a ship's life cycle
 - 3. To increase the priority and focus given to combat systems during overhauls and selected restricted availabilities
 - 4. Each of the above
- 2-42. The Combat Systems Coordination Support Team (CSCST) assists in monitoring and assessing an individual unit's combat systems organization and readiness during all combat systems readiness evolutions.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-43. Which of the following is a Level 1 PMS test designed to provide the commanding officer with an operational assessment of the total combat system?
 - 1. CSORE
 - 2. CSPOE
 - 3. CSSOT
 - 4. OCSOT
- 2-44. Which of the following is a series of comprehensive tests and trials designed to show that the equipment and systems included in the subject program meet combat system requirements?
 - 1. CSRR
 - 2. CSSQT
 - 3. OCSOT
 - 4. CSITP

- 2-45. The Combat Systems Training
 Requirements Manual is a manual,
 developed specifically for each
 ship in the force, that provides
 the standards of technical training
 expected of all technicians.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-46. Which of the following systems are considered to be grouped into the combat system's support subsystem?
 - Ship power and distribution, liquid cooling, and dry air and nitrogen
 - 2. Air conditioning and heating
 - Ship parameters and distribution, and interior communications
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-47. The Combat Systems Troubled
 Equipment Action Program (CSTEAP)
 is used by TYCOM staff for which of
 the following purposes?
 - To identify and monitor troubled equipment installed on duplicable TYCOM units
 - 2. To identify and investigate combat system troubled equipments on applicable TYCOM units
 - To initiate improvements to combat systems troubled equipments pertaining to applicable TYCOM units
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-48. Which of the following combat systems test/assistance/trials/ teams proves the accurary of the ship's antisubmarine warfare (ASW) system?
 - 1. CSTTG
 - 2. OHSAT
 - 3. WSATS
 - 4. CSTEAP

- 2-49. The Combat System Technical
 Operations Manual (CSTOM) provides
 the user with the total integrated
 combat system concept.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 2-50. Which of the following information is provided by the class-of-ship CSTOM?
 - Technical data needed by shipboard personnel to operate and maintain the integrated combat system
 - Technical data needed by shipboard personnel to maintain material and personnel readiness
 - Definition of the significant capabilities and limitations of the combat system
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-51. The CSTOM aids system and subsystem integration, and operative and maintenance personnel readiness. Which of the following characteristics also pertain(s) to the CSTOM?
 - It supports the SERT in its assigned functions in maintaining on-line combat systems readiness
 - It can be used for classroom training and self-instruction
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. The CSTOM consists of only two easy to use volumes, and has specially designed text to make it easier for the user
- 2-52. The SERT reports directly to which of the following personnel?
 - 1. The system testing officer
 - 2. The combat system officer
 - 3. The commanding officer
 - 4. The electronics material officer

- 2-53. There must be extensive coordination and cooperation between the major branches of the combat system department for the SERT to effectively coordinate preventive and corrective maintenance efforts at the combat system level. Because of this relationship, which of the following personnel should the SERT have direct access to?
 - The commanding officer and all departmental officers
 - The leading petty officers of other departments
 - The leading petty officers of each subsystem group within the combat systems department
- 2-54. Which of the following is NOT a correct description of the SERT?
 - It consists of senior petty officers who have extensive experience in subsystem and equipment maintenance
 - It is an official part of the ship's organization and its members are assigned specific responsibilities as primary duties
 - 3. It is administratively controlled by, and is responsible to, the EMO for ensuring maintenance management of combat system subsystems
 - 4. It is trained as a unit in the combat system operation, preventive and corrective maintenance, maintenance management and training (using the CSTOM as a tool)

- 2-55. Which of the following definitions broadly define(s) the SERT's responsibilities?
 - Maintenance management required to ensure high-level combat system readiness
 - 2. Readiness assessment required to ensure high-level combat system readiness
 - operational training guidance required to ensure high-level combat system readiness
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-56. The scheduling and execution of PMS leads to fault detection that provides a base for which of the following processes?
 - 1. Maintenance management
 - 2. Readiness assessment
 - 3. Operational training guidance
 - 4. Verification assessment
- 2-57. Which of the following states-of-readiness indicates that, although not all equipments may be fully operational, redundancy permits continuation of the mission with a high probability of success?
 - 1. Fully combat-ready
 - 2. Substantially combat-ready
 - 3. Marginally combat-ready
 - 4. Not combat-ready
- 2-58. To ensure effective corrective maintenance management, the SERT must consider which of the following factors?
 - First, the combat system readiness; then the efficient use of manpower
 - First, the efficient use of manpower; then the combat system readiness
 - First, the efficient use of manpower; then the number of subsystems
 - First, the number of subsystems; then the efficient use of manpower

- 2-59. Which of the following corrective maintenance management steps follow(s) priority designation and fault isolation?
 - 1. Ensuring corrective action
 - 2. Verifying by retest
 - 3. Completing of required reports
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-60. Operational readiness is mainly determined by which of the following factors?
 - Equipment efficiency of combat subsystems
 - Personnel proficiency and materiel readiness
 - Maintenance management efficiency
 - The combat system installation layout
- 2-61. Which of the following techniques is/are basic to assessing personnel readiness?
 - 1. The use of PMS tests
 - 2. The use of simulators or computer programs
 - The monitoring of ship or fleet exercises
 - 4. All of the above
- 2-62. Which of the following personnel, if any, must provide training and guidance for areas of personnel deficiencies for operational readiness?
 - 1. EMO
 - 2. OPSO
 - 3. SERT
 - 4. None of the above

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assigment:

"Combat Systems," chapter 4, pages 4-18 through 4-23; "Casualty Control and Reporting," chapter 5, pages 5-1 through 5-10; and "Test Equipment," chapter 7, pages 7-11 through 7-18. You will also need to refer to the following publications: Electronics Installation and Maintenance Book (EIMB) Test Equipment, paragraph 1-5; Metrology Automated System for Uniform Recall and Reporting (MEASURE) Users' Manual; and Stowage Guide for Portable Test Equipment. Additional information on these publications is given in the references for chapter 7.

QUESTIONS 3-1 THROUGH 3-5 PERTAIN TO CHAPTER 4.

- 3-1. Which of the following sources provides the ship's readiness assessment and fault isolation diagrams, which indicate the test that requires the fewest ship resources?
 - 1. Combat Systems PMS Manual addendum
 - Systems Testing Officer's Handbook
 - 3. CSTOM
 - 4. Operation Department Manual
- 3-2. Once the readiness assessment is completed, a readiness status is reported. Which of the following statements describes this report?
 - It is brief, easily understood, and presents a clear picture of the combat system effectiveness
 - 2. It contains detailed explanations of each combat system subsystem's effectiveness, and addresses the status of a major function as it relates to a mission capability
 - It is a verbal report of the combat system mission capability

- 3-3. The integrated maintenance procedures are intended to provide which of the following levels of maintenance coverage of the combat system?
 - 1. Minimum corrective maintenance
 - 2. Maximum corrective maintenance
 - 3. Minimum preventive maintenance
 - 4. Maximum preventive maintenence
- 3-4. The integrated tests are designed to challenge all combat system functions, parameters, and characteristics on a scheduled periodicity against specified tolerances.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 3-5. Fault isolation leads to corrective maintenance. Which of the following is the next sequence of the combat system testing procedure for the corrected failure?
 - Putting the applicable equipment/ system back on line for regular use
 - Verification, usually done by recreating the test environment and rechallenging the function that was previously faulty
 - Conducting a complex and extensive test of the entire combat system

QUESTIONS 3-6 THROUGH 3-42 PERTAIN TO CHAPTER 5.

- 3-6. Which of the following names is/are given to the main control point, of electronics casualty control?
 - 1. Electronics Control Center
 - 2. Electronics Casualty Control Center
 - 3. Repair 8
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 3-7. What are the four main areas of the ECC organization?
 - ECC, casualty investigator teams, electronic equipment spaces, and the pilot house assignments
 - 2. ECC, secondary ECC, casualty investigator teams, and electronic equipment space assignments
 - 3. ECC, CIC, pilot house, and engineering repair party assignments
 - 4. FCC, secondary ECC, pilot house, and electronic equipment space assignments
- 3-8. Which of the following is the complement of personnel assigned to an ideal primary ECC (or Repair 8)?
 - The EMO, a senior CPO/PO, status board plotter/phone talker, and at least one investigator team
 - 2. The assistant EMO, status board plotter/phone talker, and at least one investigator team
 - 3. The senior CPO/PO, and at least, one investigator team
 - 4. The EMO and at least one investigator team
- 3-9. For each deployment, when do electronics casualty control responsibilities begin?
 - 1. At the beginning of general guarters
 - 2. At the beginning of sea detail
 - 3. Prior to the ship going to sea
 - 4. When there is an electronics casualty

- 3-10. When the electronics organization is prepared for battle readiness, there are several readiness steps that must be taken. Which of the following readiness steps is NOT correct?
 - Personnel are properly assigned to battle stations and properly trained
 - 2. ECC and secondary ECC have the only ECC manuals for continuity of casualty control
 - 3. All casualty control kits are complete and have been stored correctly
 - All spaces have been cleaned of missile and fire hazards
- 3-11. After general quarters has been sounded, the ECC organization must ensure direct and positive control. Which of the following actions is normally part of the ECC center's responsibility?
 - Establishing immediate communications with all assigned stations
 - 2. Ensuring that all personnel are accuunted for and ready for battle
 - 3. Maintaining positive communication with applicable electronics spaces
 - 4. Each of the above
- 3-12. Which of the following routes, if any, should investigative teams or personnel providing technical or parts assistance use?
 - 1. The shortest route
 - 2. Preestablished routes as applicable
 - 3. Any route that does not require the opening of "Y" fittings
 - 4. None of the above

- 3-13. Which of the following is the best description of the fuction of the secondary ECC?
 - Provides the primary dispatching of investigator teams to electronic spaces
 - Provides an alternate to ECC to maintain casualty control if primary ECC is out of control due to battle damage
 - Provides monitoring and control of damage control casualties for ECC
- 3-14. The secondary ECC must closely monitor and record all status passed over the electronics casualty control communication circuits and the ship's announcing system MCs ONLY after it has taken control from ECC.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 3-15. Which of the following actions should be taken after a battle hit if one or more stations do not answer during a phone check?
 - FCC should dispatch the investigator team(s) as necessary to investigate imminent casualties and should handle the casualties that do exist, or request assistance as necessary
 - 2. ECC should maintain the electronics casualty control with the stations they know they have and not take risks of losing any other personnel
 - 3. ECC should always contact damage control central in this situation; DCC is responsible for dispatching investigators to possible casualty areas
 - 4. ECC shauld dispatch one person to each of the stations suspected to be a possible casualty to perform an investigation and handle any casualties that may exist.

- 3-16. The purpose of the casualty control manual is to serve as a ready and rapid reference for technical details of the Ship's electronics system installation and spaces and to provide data on available repair support material.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 3-17. All electronic spaces must have a complete (master) ECC Manual.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 3-18. Which of the following information must be contained in the ECC manual?
 - Fire-fighting equipment locations, emergency destruction equipment locations, electronics emergency access routes, power distribution diagrams, and equipment air system diagrams
 - Equipment cooling system diagrams, signal distribution diagrams, internal communications, ventilation controller locations, and first-aid equipment locations
 - 3. Escape routes (on large ships), technical manual locations and indexes, gyro signal distribution diagrams, and antenna details
 - 4. All of the above
- 3-19. To effectively train your electronics personnel for efficient electronics casualty control, which of the following techniques should you use?
 - Train them on only a few of the simulated casualties so they can feel a sense of accomplishment
 - 2. Train them on several different simulated casualties each time
 - Promote as much involvement as possible
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above

- 3-20. Casualty control is the active onboard management of all the elements to keep the electronics division functioning as it should under battle conditions.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 3-21. Which of the following is a reason why the CASREP system was developed?
 - Equipment systems were complex and there were no properly trained personnel to correct casulties
 - 2. There was a lack of required parts on board, and equipment, and systems were so numerous that a casualty could not be corrected
 - There were insufficient personnel, and not enough technical assistance to correct a casualty
 - 4. Each of the above
- 3-22. Which of the following statements concerning CASREP transmittal information is NOT correct?
 - The CASREP reports the unit's need for technical assistance and/or replacement parts to correct the casualty
 - 2. The CNO, fleet commanders in chief, and the Ship's Parts Control Center are not informed by the CASREP transmittal report
 - 3. Operational (commanders and support personnel are made aware of the status of significant equipment malfunctions that may result in the degradation of a unit's readiness
 - 4. The CASREP information is automatically entered into the Navy status of forces data base at each FLTCINC site, and corrected messages are forwarded to the CNO database

- 3-23. You should consider reporting an equipment malfunction or deficiency (casualty) for CASREP when the casualty cannot be corrected within what maximum time limit?
 - 1. 24 hours
 - 2. 36 hours
 - 3. 48 hours
 - 4. 72 hours
- 3-24. Besides the time involved, which of the following situations should also be considered for CASREP?
 - When the casualty reduces the unit's ability to perform a primary mission
 - When the casualty reduces the unit's ability to perform a secondary mission
 - 3. When the casualty reduces a training command's ability to provide a significant segment of its mission, and cannot be corrected relatively quickly by local action alone
 - 4. Each of the above
 - 1. INITIAL
 - 2. UPDATE
 - 3. CORRECT
 - 4. CANCEL

Figure 3A.--CASREP types.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-25 THROUGH 3-28, REFER TO FIGURE 3A. SELECT THE TYPE OF CASREP DESCRIBED IN EACH QUESTION.

- 3-25. Submitted when equipment that has been the subject of casualty reporting is repaired and back in operational condition.
- 3-26. Contains information similar to that submitted in the initial report and/or submits changes to previously submitted information.

- 3-27. Identifies to an appropriate level the status of the casualty and parts and/or assistance requirements.
- 3-28. Submitted upon commencement of an availability period when equipment that has been the subject of casualty reporting is scheduled to be repaired during the overhaul or other scheduled availability.
- 3-29. Which of the following publications provides specific guidelines and other detailed information for CASREPS?
 - 1. NWP 10-1-10
 - 2. NWP 7
 - 3. NWP 10-1
 - 4. NWP 10-1-11
- 3-30. Concerning CASREP serialization, categories

of CASREPs will be serialized. This serialization will be the (b) set.

(MSGID) (CASUALTY)

- 1. (a) Only 3 and 4 (b) MSGID
- 2. (a) Only 3 and 4 (b) CASUALTY
- 3. (a) All
- (b) CASUALTY
- 4. (a) All
- (b) MSGID
- 3-31. In the INITIAL CASREP, the unit's schedule information is included in the RMKS set when a unit requires assistance to repair a casualty.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- A. Preparations for getting underway
- B. Investigation and reporting
- C. Reports of electronics casualties
- D. Assistance to remote spaces
- E. First aid for electrical shock
- F. Combating class C fires
- G. Equipment casualty repair
- H. Use of electronic test equipment
- I. Equipment casualty repair during loss of lighting
- J. Use of installed spare fuses
- K. Use of the casualty control manual and folders
- L. Drawing emergency spare parts
- M. Use of alternate or emergency power
- N. Sound-powered phone casualty
- 0. Secondary and alternate ECC
- P. Performance of primary and secondary ECCS
- Q. Cleaning procedures for broken radioactive tubes

Figure 3B.--Areas of training for electronic casualty control.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-32 THROUGH 3-42. 3-37.

REFER TO TABLE 3B. SELECT THE ECC

TRAINING AREA DEFINED IN EACH QUESTON.

- 3-32. The training of personnel to conduct investigations for possible damage after any incident that may have caused damage to equipment or spaces.
 - 1. B
 - 2. D
 - 3. G
 - 4. I
- 3-33. The training of personnel to provide technical assistance to a remote station in which there is no technician, the technician has become a casualty, or the assigned technician needs assistance.
 - 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. D
 - 4. E
- 3-34. The training of personnel to investigate casualties to equipment and make repairs during periods when normal lighting is lost.
 - 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. G
 - 4. I
- 3-35. The training of personnel in the proper procedures for transfer of responsibility for electronics casualty control during general quarters.
 - 1. A
 - 2. G
 - 3. 0
 - 4. P
- 3-36. The training of personnel in the proper procedure for drawing spare parts with the coordination of damage control central and the supply department.
 - 1. C
 - 2. L
 - 3. 0
 - 4. P

- 3-37. The training of personnel in energizing and checking electronic equipment and systems for proper operation and checking electronic spaces for missile hazards.
 - 1. A
 - 2. G
 - 3. K
 - 4. P
- 3-38. The training of personnel to administer first aid for electrical shock under all conditions.
 - 1. D
 - 2. E
 - 3. K
 - 4. P
- 3-39. The training of personnel assigned to primary ECC and secondary ECC to maintain an efficient casualty control system.
 - 1. A
 - 2. C
 - 3. 0
 - 4. P
- 3-40. The training of personnel to use the casualty control folder and to check the completeness of the folder in all spaces.
 - 1. C
 - 2. G
 - 3. K
 - 4. P
- 3-41. There will only be one outstanding CASREP for each item of equipment. Additional problems or malfunctions on the same item will be reported using an UPDATE CASREP and do not require the submission of a new INITIAL CASREP.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 3-42. Which of the following situations 3-45. What calibration echelon is may require a CASREP? established aboard tenders
 - Outside assistance is required to correct a casualty
 - A casualty results from inadequate GPETE or PMS
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. Spare parts are desired for an equipment

QUESTIONS 3-43 THROUGH 3-64 PERTAIN TO CHAPTER 7.

- 3-43. Which of the following calibration echelons maintains the highest standards within the Navy calibration program and maintains and disseminates measurements of the highest accuracy within the program?
 - Metrology Engineering Center (MEC)
 - 2. Navy Standards Laboratory, Type
 - 3. Navy Standards Laboratory, Type
 - 4. Navy Calibration Laboratory (NCL)
- 3-44. What calibration echelon has custody of the nation's basic physical standards, provides the common reference for all measurements made within the scope of the Navy calibration program, and certifies the Navy standards?
 - 1. National Bureau of Standards (NBS)
 - 2. Metrology Engineering Center (MEC)
 - 3. Navy Standards Laboratory, Type
 - 4. Navy Standards Laboratory, Type II

- -45. What calibration echelon is established aboard tenders and repair ships and at selected shore activities, and provides calibration for fleet-held and selected shore-based activities' test equipment?
 - Navy Standards Laboratory, Type
 - Navy Standards Laboratory, Type
 - 3. Fleet Calibration Laboratory (FCL)
 - 4. Field Calibration Activity (FCA)
- 3-46. Which of the following statements best describes what the MEASURE program is designed to provide for the Navy?
 - MERSURE establishes a set of standards for all equipment that requires a high standard of accuracy
 - 2. MEASURE provides calibrated test equipment and devices to the fleet and shore activities where deficiencies exist
 - MEASURE provides an automated, standardized system for the recall and scheduling of test equipment into calibration facilities
 - 3-47. Which of the following actions begins the initial cycle of MEASURE for an activity?
 - The activity initiates a formal request to the Navy Metrology and Calibration (METCAL) Program office electing to have their activity's test equipment placed in the MEASURE program
 - 2. The activity completes MEASURE TMDE inventory report forms for its test equipment and forwards them to the appropriate MEASURE data processing facility (DPF) to establish a database
 - 3. Items of test equipment are automatically placed into the program upon receipt of the data from the 1348 supply requisition

- 3-48. After the items of test equipment 3-52. What information is contained on are placed into the MEASURE program, what will be the first indication that the applicable test equipment is in the program?
 - 1. The activity will receive a formal letter stating which items are placed into the MEASURE program
 - 2. The activity will receive copies of the MEASURE TMDE inventory report forms that it previously submitted; each item accepted will have stamped "Approved for MEASURE"
 - 3. The activity will receive a printed inventory and a set of preprinted Metrology Equipment Recall and Report (METER) cards 3-54. When you submit changes to
- 3-49. Which of the following MEASURE formats are distributed on a monthly basis to the customer activity?
 - 1. Format 310 (Test Equipment Inventory) and Format 350 (Test Equipment Inventory in Subcustodian order)
 - 2. Format 801 (Recall Schedule, On-Site Equipment) and Format 802 (Recall Schedule, Equipment Due In Laboratory)
 - 3. Format 215 (Unmatched Listing)
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- Who is responsible for the clarity, 3-50. accuracy, and com- pleteness of the TMDF inventory form?
 - 1. Calibration activity
 - 2. TYCOM
 - 3. Customer activity
 - 4. National Bureau of Standards
- 3-51. What information is placed in blocks 32 through 46 of the TMDE inventory form?
 - 1. Serial number
 - 2. Model part number
 - 3. Nomenclature
 - 4. Subcustodian

- MEASURE Format 335?
 - 1. MEASURE customer codes
 - 2. TAMS and standards reported as requiring service on-site
 - 3. Equipment history
 - 4. MEASURE laboratory codes
- 3-53. Which of the MEASURE formats is the test equipment coordinator's best tool for managing the command's test equipment inventory?
 - 1. Format 215
 - 2. Format 310
 - 3. Format 350
 - 4. Format 802
- information for items on MEASURE Format 310, what maximum length of time should you allow for the changes to be reflected on a new monthly Format 310 before you resubmit corrected MEASURE METER cards to correct the discrepancy?
 - 1. 30 days
 - 2. 60 days
 - 3. 90 days
 - 4. 120 days
- 3-55. Which of the following actions should you take if the item of test equipment to be calibrated fails to check out with the T-1 and the R-1 MRC?
 - 1. Tag the item, noting the discrepancy, then forward it to the calibration facility for repair and calibration
 - 2. Tag the equipment and note the malfunction
 - 3. Repair the item before sending it to the calibration facility; if you cannot repair the item, send it to a repair facility accompanied by a job order
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above

- used to request repair or calibration of test equipment?
 - 1. MEASURE Format 215
 - 2. MEASURE Format 802
 - 3. OPNAV 4790/2K (with 2L attached if applicable)
 - 4. OPNAV 4790/CK (with 2L attached if applicable)
- What form is used in addition to OPNAV 4790/2K to request repair or calibration?
 - 1. MEASURE Calibration Request Document (MCRD)
 - 2. Maintenance Document Transmittal Form (MDTF)
 - 3. MEASURE Format 310
 - 4. MEASURE Format 350
- 3-58. Which of the following actions is the key to having reliable test equipment?
 - 1. Preventive maintenance
 - 2. Corrective maintenance
 - 3. Regular use of the test equipment
 - 4. Limited distribution of the test equipment
- Corrective maintenance of test 3-59. equipment includes which of the following actions?
 - 1. Tuning and adjusting
 - 2. Finding faults during preventive maintenance
 - 3. Repairing an item after a complete breakdown
 - 4. All of the above
- When you send an item of test 3-60. equipment that is inoperative to a maintenance activity, which of the following information should you put on the OPNAV 4790/2K?
 - 1. All symptoms
 - 2. All faults
 - 3. Malfunction characteristics
 - 4. All of the above

- 3-56. Which of the following forms is 3-61. Which of the following publications provides quidance on the use and availability of tie-down straps, shelving, work benches, brackets, cabinets, and other items required for shipboard stowage of test equipment?
 - 1. NAVMAT P-9491
 - 2. NAVSEA ST000-AB-GYD-010/PEETE
 - 3. NAVSEA 0969-LP-019-7000
 - 4. NAVSEA ST000-AA-IDX-010/PEETE
 - 3-62. Which chapter or appendix of the Stowage Guide for PEETE covers test equipment dimensions and descriptions sorted by SCAT code/priority and model?
 - 1. Chapter 2
 - 2. Chapter 3
 - 3. Appendix A
 - 4. Appendix B
 - 3-63. If the number of desired locations for a particular type of test equipment exceeds the quantity available, you should take which of the following actions?
 - Order more of the test 1. equipment so there is enough to place at least one piece in each location
 - 2. Determine a primary storage location to allow maximum use of the test equipment
 - 3. Borrow additional units from another command to increase the quantity on board your ship
 - What areas on board ship should be 3-64. avoided for stowing test equipment
 - 1. Locations with available stowage space
 - 2. Locations With easy access
 - 3. Locations subject to adverse environmental conditions
 - 4. Locations that make maximum use of the test equipment

ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment:

"Maintenance/COSAL." chapter 8, pages 8-1 through 8-3, and 8-5 through 8-7. You will also need to refer to the following publications: Certification Plan for 2M/ATE Program, and Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List (COSAL) Users Manual. Additional information on these publications is given in the references for chapter 8.

- 4-1. Which of the following are responsibilities of senior personnel in maintaining shipboard electronics equipments?
 - Assigning people wisely and training them well
 - Establishing effective schedules for routine checks and tests
 - 3. Ensuring that allowed parts and tools are maintained and that all pertinent forms and publications are available
 - 4. All of the above
- 4-2. What are the three levels of equipment maintenance performed by the Navy?
 - Divisional, departmental, and organizational
 - Organizational, intermediate, and depot
 - Organizational, shipyard, and manufacturer
 - Departmental, organizational, and shipyard
- 4-3. Which level of maintenance involves work on material requiring major overhaul or a complete rebuilding Of items, from parts through entire end items?
 - 1. Departmental
 - 2. Depot
 - 3. Intermediate
 - 4. Organizational

- 4-4. Which level of maintenance involves work such as inspecting, servicing, and replacing parts and minor assemblies, performed by user organizations on their own equipment?
 - 1. Divisional
 - 2. Intermediate
 - 3. Organizational
 - 4. Shipyard
- 4-5. Which level of work is the responsibility of and is performed by designated maintenance activities for direct support of using organizations?
 - 1. Depot
 - 2. Intermediate
 - 3. Organizational
 - 4. Shipyard
- 4-6. Which level of work is normally performed by naval air rework facilities, depot field teams, naval ammunition depots, naval construction battalion centers, contractor depot level rework activities, commercial facilities, or Navy shipyards?
 - 1. Depot
 - 2. Intermediate
 - 3. Organizational
 - 4. Shipyard

- 4-7. Which level of maintenance is normally performed by aircraft carriers, tenders in support of other ships, public works departments, and designated shore activities?
 - 1. Departmental
 - 2. Depot
 - 3. Intermediate
 - 4. Organizational
- 4-8. Operational maintenance is the care and (a) major/minor maintenance of equipment using procedures that (b) do/do not require detailed technical knowledge of equipment and/or system functions and is performed by (c) operator/technical personnel.
 - 1. (a) minor (b) do (c) technical
 - 2. (a) minor (b) do not (c) operator
 - 3. (a) major (b) do not
 - (c) technical
 - 4. (a) major (b) do (c) technical
- 4-9. Which of the following purposes pertain(s) to operational maintenance?
 - To make operators more aware of the state of readiness of the equipment
 - To reduce the delays that can occur if a technician is called every time a simple adjustment is needed
 - To release technicians for more complicated work
 - 4. All of the above

- 4-10. Which of the following is the ultimate objective of preventive maintenance?
 - To check the performance and operability of equipment and systems
 - To detect and correct faults early so they will not result in equipment failure later
 - 3. To maintain equipment at least at a minimum level of readiness
 - 4. To maintain technical expertise an all ship's equipment and systems
 - 4-11. In general, equipment failures are governed by which of the following factors?
 - 1. The type and age of the equipment and/or systems
 - Manufacturers' defects, quality of installation, and the type of equipment and/or systems
 - 3. The complexity of the equipment, the demands placed upon it, and the abuse to which it is subjected
 - 4. The lack of trained operator and/or technical personnel, and the age of the equipment and/or systems
 - 4-12. Which of the following statements best describes the responsibilities of the supervisor toward his or her assigned work center or group equipment and systems?
 - The supervisor has only the responsibility of leading his or her personnel. He or she does not need to have any knowledge of the equipments
 - The supervisor should have adequate knowledge of all the electronic equipments and systems for which he or she is responsible
 - The supervisor must be proficient in all of the assigned equipments to supervise the work center or group

- 4-13. A good background knowledge of all equipments and systems combined with your maintenance experience and positive and confident attitude will contribute to success in which of the following areas?
 - Providing support to the ship's overall mission
 - 2. The training of your technicians (and yourself)
 - 3. Minimizing equipment or system down time
 - 4. All of the above
- 4-14. Which of the following initiatives is/are provided by the 2M program?
 - Personnel and activity certification (conducted by fleet and type commanders)
 - Proper training in the art of miniature and microminiature repair
 - 3. Authorization to procure the tools and equipment to carry out the goals of the program
 - 4. All of the above
- 4-15. Normally, 2M repairs made to components at repair activities are based on a maintenance level determined by which of the following factors?
 - The activity's manpower (2M technicians)
 - The activity's own determination
 - 3. The Allowance Parts List SM&R code
 - 4. The Allowance Parts List EIC number
- 4-16. In which, if any, of the following situations may 2M repairs be made on components coded for discard or depot level maintenance?
 - 1. As a routine requirement when requested for that component
 - When an emergency situation requires repair of that component
 - 3. When the repair activity's workload permits
 - 4. None of the above

- A good background knowledge of all 4-17. Which of the following is the equipments and systems combined primary method for ensuring QA in with your maintenance experience the 2M program?
 - Quarterly inspections of personnel and repair sites by TYCOM personnel
 - Quarterly inspection of personnel and repair sites by NAVSEA personnel
 - 3. Semi-annual certification of personnel and repair sites
 - 4. Annual certification of personnel and repair sites
 - 4-18. To have a certified 2M repair station, a site must have a minimum of how many certified 2M repair technicians on board for each installed 2M repair station?
 - 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 4
 - 4-19. The 2M program has how many levels of primary certification?
 - 1. 5
 - 2. 6
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 4
 - 4-20. For several months your personnel have ordered parts, but have not received the parts because of "NIS" or "NC" status, Which of the following would be the most likely cause?
 - 1. Consistent use of the same parts
 - 2. Incorrect stock numbers were used on requisition forms
 - 3. COSAL is not current with onboard equipments
 - 4. Supply has no funds to issue repair parts

- publication to help you gain an indepth understanding of COSAL?
 - 1. SPCCINST 4441.170
 - 2. NAVSUP P-485
 - 3. NAVSUP Publication 409
 - 4. NAVSO P-3013
- 4-22. Which of the following is a description of how the COSAL is divided?
 - 1. 3 parts with no sectional division
 - 2. 3 parts; each part contains sections
 - 3. 2 parts with no sectional division
 - 4. 2 parts; each part contains sections
- 4-23. Part II of the COSAL contains all EXCEPT which of the following information?
 - 1. Allowance Parts Lists (APLs)
 - 2. Circuit Symbol Numbers (CSN)
 - 3. Integrated Stock List (ISL)
 - 4. Allowance Equipage Lists (AELs)
- What part of the COSAL contains the 4-24. various Stock Number Sequence Lists (SNSLs), Stock Number Cross Reference Lists, and lists of generally used, consumable, nonequipment related items?
 - 1. Part I
 - 2. Part II
 - 3. Part III
 - 4. Part IV
- The summary of Effective Allowance 4-25. Parts/Equipage Lists (SOEAPL) in Part I of the COSAL used on your ship lists the effective APLs that apply to which of the following ships?
 - 1. All of the ships in the Navy
 - 2. Only Navy ships of the same type as your ship
 - 3. Specially designated ships
 - 4. The specific ship for which the summary is published

- 4-21. Which of the following is a good 4-26. Which of the following information is contained in the SOEAPL (Part I of COSAL)?
 - Numerical sequence listing of 1.
 - Numerical sequence listing of 2.
 - 3. Numerical sequence listing of ACLs
 - 4. All of the above
 - 4-27. Which of the following describes the difference between the two sections of the COSAL index?
 - The information is the same; however, Section A lists equipment by service application, and Section B lists equipment by equipment name
 - 2. The information is the same; however, Section A lists equipment by name, and Section B lists equipment by service application
 - 3. Section A indexes APLs; Section B indexs AELs
 - 4. Section B contains more detailed information than Section A

IN ANSWERING OUESTION 4-28, REFER TO FIGURE 3-C IN SPCCINST 4441.170.

- 4-28. What does the number "1" in column 5 of the index for AEL 7-670052808 indicate?
 - The quantity in use for each service application
 - 2. The recommended allowance column that applies to your ship for this item
 - 3. The AEL column number from which the allowance is determined
 - 4. The required storeroom quantity for this equipage item

- 4-29. Which of the following identification numbers may be found in column 3 of COSAL index, Part I, Section A?
 - 1. APL
 - 2. AEL
 - 3. ACL
 - 4. All of the above
- 4-30. Which of the following sections of the COSAL index. Part I, is/are arranged in sequence by EIC to APL/AEL?
 - 1. Sections C and D
 - 2. Section D only
 - 3. Sections D and E
 - 4. Section E only
- 4-31. Which of the following sections of the COSAL. Part 1, is/are arranged in sequence by APL/AEL to EIC?
 - 1. Sections C and D
 - 2. Section C only
 - 3. Section D only
 - 4. Section E
- 4-32. The AILSIN (Automated Integrated Language System Identification Number) is a twelve-digit coding system used to identify shipboard functions to a manageable level. The AILSIN also includes a two-character code that provides a reference to a generic description of an equipment or component serving a particular function. This coding system will only be found in section C and E of the COSAL index, Part I.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 4-33. What does an APL number identify?
 - 1. A group of related equipment
 - 2. A specific equipment/component
 - 3. A specific service application
 - 4. A general equipment category

- 4-34. Which of the following characteristics pertains to the API.?
 - 1. It is a non-technical document
 - It is prepared for individual equipments/components and their repair parts
 - 3. It lists the generic requirements for a ship
 - 4. Its data content is arranged by stock number
- 4-35. The APL identification number 57103200 applies to which of the following specific categories of equipment/components?
 - 1. Ordnance Fire Control
 - 2. Electronics
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. HME and Ordnance
- 4-36. Which of the following data may be found in the Reference/Symbol column of the APL?
 - 1. Circuit symbol number
 - 2. Manufacturer's number
 - 3. Manufacturer's part number
 - 4. Each of the above
- 4-37. What information is contained in the Additional Data area of the APL?
 - 1. Alternate APL/AEL numbers
 - 2. A code to segregate material into manageable groups of items having similar characteristics
 - Lists of additional manuals and plan numbers as applicable or appropriate
 - 4. A general description, characteristics, and other identifying information concerning the equipment for which the APL is used

- 4-38. Which of the following statements best describes the Electronics APL?
 - It is a technical document prepared for multiple equipments and components and their parts
 - 2. It is a technical/repair document, prepared for multiple equipments and components and their parts
 - 3. It is a technical/repair document, prepared for individual equipments and components and their parts
 - It is a repair parts listing, prepared for equipment systems only
- 4-39. Section B of the Electronics APL contains which of the following information?
 - Circuit symbol or part number breakdown data
 - 2. Part number/NSN data
 - 3. Characteristics data
 - 4. Allowance data
- 4-40. Which of the following information is contained in Section A of the Electronics APL?
 - 1. Part number/NSN data
 - 2. Characteristics data
 - 3. Allowance data
 - 4. All of the above
- 4-41. In Section B of the Electronics APL, what code indicates user capability of replacing the items listed?
 - 1. CSN
 - 2. SM&R
 - 3. FSCM
 - 4. Part MEC
- 4-42. Classified supplements to APLs are held by which of the following officers?
 - 1. Commanding officer
 - 2. Operations officer
 - 3. Supply officer
 - 4. Classified materials officer

- 4-43. In the applicable Sect-ion B of the APL, what letter code indicates classified-by-association APLs?
 - 1. C
 - 2. J
 - 3. X
 - 4. Z
- 4-44. Compared to other AELs, the portable electronic equipage lists have which of the following features?
 - 1. They contain three sections
 - 2. The ID numbers all begin with 8
 - They are identified with distinctive nomenclatures and numbers
- 4-45. The portable electronics equipage
 AEL numbering system is set up into
 groups, such as communications
 equipment, electronic test
 equipment, and so on. All the AEL
 numbers begin with (a) what number,
 followed by (b) how many number
 places, with each group having 1000
 numbers assigned to it.
 - 1. (a) 6- (b) eight
 - 2. (a) 6- (b) nine
 - 3. (a) 7- (b) nine
 - 4. (a) 7- (b) ten
- 4-46. Which of the following letters groups precedes the nomenclature for portable electronics equipage?
 - 1. FSCM
 - 2. PEETE
 - 3. SCAT
 - 4. SPETE
- 4-47. Commercial equipment AELs are identified in which of the following ways?
 - 1. By the FSCM only
 - 2. By the model number only
 - 3. By the FSCM and model number
 - By the manufacturer's name and model number

- 4-48. The BALD allowance list page is 4-53. In what sequence are Operating provided in lieu of an APL/AEL page under which of the following circumstances?
 - 1. When the APL/AEL contains restricted data and when the equipment covered is still under development
 - restricted data
 - 3. Only when the equipment is still under development
 - 4. When the AEL/APL page was not available at the time the COSAL was prepared
- 4-49. Miscellaneous Repair Parts APLs cover which of the following systems?
 - 1. Piping
 - 2. Electrical
 - 3. Electronic and Ordnance
 - 4. All of the above
- The SNSL-SRI is a listing of what? 4-50.
 - 1. Storeroom allowance items
 - 2. All installed equipment
 - 3. The authorized allowance of equipage
 - 4. All material used on the ship
- In what sequence is the SNSL, COSAL Part III, Section A arranged?
 - 1. Ascending in National Stock Number (NSN) sequence
 - 2. Descending in National Stock Number (NSN) sequence
 - 3. Ascending in National Item Identification Number (NIIN) sequence
 - 4. Descending in National Item Identification Number (NIIN) sequence
- Which of the following listings 4-58. 4-52. becomes the postoverhaul SNSL?
 - 1. ISL, Section 1
 - 2. ISL, Section 2
 - 3. SNSL, Section A
 - 4. SNSL, Section B

- Space Items (OSIs) listed in the COSAL Part III section of the SNSL?
 - 1. Ascending NIIN
 - 2. Ascending NSN
 - 3. Federal Stock Class
 - 4. Equipment Identification Number
- 2. Only when AEL/APL contains 4-54. Which of the following numbers will be used in Section B of the COSAL, Part III OSI listing when an NSN for an item is not available?
 - 1. T-NICNs only
 - 2. P-NICNs only
 - 3. T-NICNs and P-NICNs
 - 4. SNITs
 - 4-55. Which of the following is the correct reference for locating the "translation" of the COSAL Part/Section codes?
 - 1. COSAL Use and Maintenance Manual, Appendix A
 - 2. COSAL Use and Maintenance Manual, Appendix C
 - 3. NAVSUP Manual, Volume 1
 - 4. NAVSUP Manual, Volume 2
 - 4-56. Which of the COSAL sections lists maintenance assistance modules in ascending NIIN sequence?
 - 1. COSAL Part III, Section A
 - 2. COSAL Part III, Section B
 - 3. COSAL Part III, SNSL Section CR
 - 4. COSAL Part III, SNSL Section CF
 - 4-57. Which of the COSAL sections lists ready service spares?
 - 1. COSAL Part III, Section A
 - 2. COSAL Part III, Section B
 - 3. COSAL Part III, SNSL Section CR
 - 4. COSAL Part III, SNSL Section CF
 - All items coded 6 in the APL/AEL notes column are listed in what section of the SNSL?
 - 1. A
 - 2. В
 - 3. CF
 - 4. CR

- 4-59. A troubleshooting guide covering problems that you may encounter during the four basic steps of ordering a part, from using the technical manual to filling out the Form 1250, is contained in what chapter of SPCCINST 4441.170?
 - 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 4
- 4-60. In addition to the Configuration Change Form (CCF) OPNAV 4790/CK, the allowance Change Request (ACR) NAVSUP 1220-2, and the Technical Manual Deficiency/Evaluation Report (TMDER), NAVSEA Form 5600/2, which of the following forms can be used to report configuration changes and COSAL problems that could adversely affect shipboard maintenence?
 - Supply Deficiency Report (SDR), NAVSUP 6790/7B
 - 2. Planned Maintenance System
 Feedback Report (PMSFBR), OPNAV
 6790/70
 - 3. Fleet COSAL Feedback Report (FCFBR), NAVSUP Form 1371
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 4-61. The Fleet COSAL Feedback Report (FCFBR), NAVSUP Form 1371, is used primarily to report which of the following information?
 - 1. Technical manual deficiencies
 - 2. APL corrections
 - 3. Configuration additions
 - 4. COSAL Part I changes
- 4-62. Which of the following is NOT one of the more common problems with the APL?
 - 1. Its content is inadequate
 - It has an incorrect document number
 - 3. It is incomplete
 - 4. It contains errors

- 4-63. Chapter 5 Of the SPCCINST 4441.170, provides, which of the following information?
 - Procedures for maintaining the COSAL during the various life cycles of your ship
 - COSAL user instructions and a troubleshooting guide
 - 3. Information on funding and requisitioning COSAL changes
 - 4. A detailed description and data content of COSAL formats
- 4-64. Which of the following situations can happen if your ET personnel order parts in large quantities instead of in the required quantities?
 - The "bulk" order will have no effect, and you will nave several spares available
 - 2. The number of requisitions over a period of time for the parts may be less than what is required to maintain the storeroom allowance for the parts
 - 3. The storeroom stock for those parts will increase based on the larger quantity order, ensuring that the parts will be available in the storeroom when you need them
 - 4. The COSAL allowance will ultimately increase the allowance quantity. This will cause overstock of the parts for all ships with the same parts requirement

- 4-65. Which of the following statements best describes your part in supply efforts as an ET1 or ETC?
 - Respect supply personnel, but check on your requests frequently
 - Maintain careful concern and involve yourself with parts support
 - 3. Stock as many parts in divisional spaces as you can to ensure you have parts available
 - 4. Allow supply to do their job; do not interfere, because it will only slow down the supply effort

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Under authority of Title 5, USC 301, information regarding your military status is requested to processing your comments and prepare a reply. This information will not be divulged, withou authorization, to anyone other than those within DOD for official use in determining performance.

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